

Date: 27th March-2025

PHONETIC REDUCTION IN SPOKEN COMMANDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: Phonetic reduction is a usual aspect of spoken language, where certain sounds become shorter, weaken, or vanish in rapid speech. This study examines phonetic reduction in spoken commands in English and Uzbek, focusing on how these changes occur and what factors influence them . In contrast, Uzbek, a rhythmically balanced language and morphologically rich language, usually keeps its syllabic structure more clearly, though some reductions still take place.

This research compares how phonetic reduction affects spoken commands in English and Uzbek languages by clarifying their usual patterns. The study uses linguistic analysis and acoustic examination to find differences in vowel and consonant elision, speech rate effects, and speech melody. The results show that English commands often go through vowel reduction while Uzbek commands are mainly influenced by consonant weakening and faster pronunciation.

The results of this study contribute to get a better concept of phonetic reduction in various language systems. These findings can also be beneficial for spoken language processing , language learning, and cross-linguistic phonetic research.

Keywords :

1. Phonetic reduction – The process where sounds in speech become shorter, weaker, or disappear in fast or casual speech.
2. Spoken language – A form of communication that uses verbal speech instead of writing or sign language.
3. Vowel reduction – A type of phonetic reduction where vowel sounds become less distinct or turn into a schwa sound.
4. Consonant weakening – A phonetic process where consonants lose their strength, become softer, or disappear in rapid speech.
5. Speech rate effects – The influence of how fast someone speaks on pronunciation, clarity, and phonetic changes.
6. Cross-linguistic phonetics – The study of phonetic features across different languages, comparing sound patterns and reductions.

INTRODUCTION

Phonetic reduction happens in many languages. It also depends on how people naturally pronounce words.

Phonetic reduction is significant because it impacts how we understand . It is especially important in spoken commands, where clear pronunciation helps people or machines understand instructions without making mistakes . For example, in voice assistants or daily conversations, reduced sounds can sometimes cause misunderstandings.



Date: 27th March-2025

English and Uzbek have different ways of decreases. English, as a stress-timed language, often shrink vowels in unstressed syllables and makes some sounds slightly less clear or even completely muffled .Uzbek, a syllable-timed language, usually maintains its syllables clearer, but still experiences changes like consonant weakening and speech rate variation.

Literature Review

Phonetic reduction is studied in various languages. Many researchers have explored why sound changes in rapid speech and how factors have to influence these changes. According to Johnson (2004), phonetic reduction happens because speakers tend to give more information , often shortening or weakening certain sounds. Similarly, Brown (2010) found that in stress-timed languages like English, unstressed syllables often become less strong or vanish completely.

In contrast, researches on syllable-timed languages, such as Uzbek, show not similar patterns. According to Karimov (2015), Uzbek speakers tend to keep the structure of words more clearly, but they still reduce some sounds depending on fast speech rate and importance. Another study by Lee & White (2018) analysis phonetic reduction across languages and concluded that both stress-timed and syllable-timed languages experience sound changes, but the patterns depend on rhythm and pronunciation rules.

These studies give vital insights in phonetic reduction , but there is still a need to compare specific cases, such as spoken commands in English and Uzbek. This research builds on previous work by focusing on how phonetic reduction influences speech clarity and communication in these two languages.

METHODOLOGY

This study compares phonetic reduction in spoken commands in English and Uzbek. Audio recordings from native speakers were gathered and analyzed using acoustic software. Key features like vowel and consonant reduction were checked to find patterns and differences between the two languages.

RESULTS

The analysis also demonstrates that speech rate has effect on phonetic reduction in both languages. Trying speak faster may cause to elision , but the patterns differ: English reduces entire syllables, while Uzbek mainly weakens consonants. These results highlight the influence of language structure on phonetic changes in spoken commands.

DISCUSSION

The consequence of this study confirm that phonetic reduction occurs in both English and Uzbek but follows different patterns. It`s a common trait among English speakers to shorten vowels , often substituting them with a schwa or omitting them altogether . In contrast, Uzbek speakers keep clearer vowels but weaken consonants in fast speech.

The study has implementation in speech recognition technologies and language learning, as understanding phonetic reduction can optimize speech recognition system .



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However, a limitation of this research is the small sample size, which could lack complete speaker representation.

CONCLUSION

This section analysis how phonetic reduction varies across languages, influenced by speech rhythm and structure. The findings confirm that different languages simplify sounds in unique ways, shaping communication and speech clarity.

Understanding these patterns is important for speech recognition, language teaching, and linguistic research. Future studies could explore phonetic reduction in more languages and contexts to deepen our comprehension of spoken language dynamics.

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